Car Sharing Program and the Formalization of a Pilot Program Vetting Process in Montgomery County



CountyStat Principles

- Require Data-Driven Performance
- Promote Strategic Governance
- Increase Government Transparency
- Foster a Culture of Accountability



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Agenda

- Overview of WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program
- Overview of Proposed Pilot Program Vetting Process
 - Performance Review Best Practices
 - Financial Review Best Practices



Overview of WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program

- WeCar/MC Carshare program is an additional service provided under the contract between Montgomery County and Enterprise Rental Company.
- Main purpose was to supplement the County's fleet of vehicles with more fuel efficient, environmentally friendly cars in addition to providing a means of transportation to County employees who need vehicles to perform County business but do not have access to a department-issued vehicle or who only need use of a vehicle on an hourly basis to attend meetings, training, etc.
- The program was to work in conjunction with the Division of Fleet Management's efforts to recall and redistribute underutilized County vehicles, thus saving the County money in vehicle replacement costs.

According to DGS, the success of the program is contingent upon the number of underutilized County vehicles turned in



We Car/MC Carshare Legislative Background

County Council Bill 29-07, Enacted April 22,2008

- Requires the director of then DPWT of the Sustainability Working Group to evaluate the costs and benefits of creating a car sharing program
- Defines car share program as a program that allows County employees to conduct County business using motor vehicles which:
 - 1. Are owned or leased by the County; and
 - 2. County residents and business can lease when they are not being used for County business
- States purpose of program is to reduce:
 - 1. Number of motor vehicles in the County fleet
 - 2. Dependence of County residents and businesses on motor vehicle ownership





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We Car/MC Carshare Legislative Background

County Council Bill 29-07, Enacted April 22,2008

- States that the County should partner with a private entity to develop a car share program
- Requires the Sustainability Working Group to submit a report to the County Executive and County Council by July 1,2008 articulating whether the County should create, or provide incentives for the private sector to create a car share program and the type of program what best suits the County's needs
- OMB responded to the Council request on January 9, 2008 stating:
 - Preliminary analysis indicates that there would be a significant fiscal impact to implement a car sharing program
 - References costs associated with utilization of Zipcar as a private partner
 - Notes dual utilization of car sharing for both the employees and County residents or businesses exposes the County to liability issues
 - States that purchasing of commercial insurance to cover potential liability issued raid by dual utilization would have a significant fiscal impact





Car Sharing Concept Study Moves Toward Pilot Status

- January of 2009 the Montgomery County Sustainability Working Group releases the "Montgomery County, Maryland Climate Protection Plan"
 - Under the one-year pilot program, the County will make 30 hybrid and sub-compact vehicles available at three locations for shared use by employees.
 - The program will reduce gas consumption and make more efficient use of fleet vehicles. If successful, the County could also save money by permanently reducing the number of cars and trucks in our fleet.



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Car Sharing Concept Study Moves Toward Pilot Status

- January 8th, 2009 PIO issues press release announcing Car Sharing Pilot Program includes:
 - Under the one-year pilot program, the County will make 30 hybrid and sub-compact vehicles available at three locations for shared use by employees.
 - The County's administrative fleet of 757 vehicles is managed by DGS, Division of Fleet Management. All but 11 special purpose cargo and passenger vans and loaner vehicles are currently assigned to departments, which pay the cost for vehicles through their budgets.
 - DGS estimates that in order to make the car share program economically viable, a minimum of 2.5 County vehicles will need to be eliminated for every car share vehicle provided.

The elimination of 50 existing fleet vehicles is necessary to meet DGS estimates for making the program economically viable.

To date, 17 cars have been eliminated.



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Overview of WeCar / MC Carshare Pilot Program

- WeCars leased by Enterprise consist of hybrid cars and Small SUVs.
- Montgomery County is leasing 20 vehicles from Enterprise at a rate of \$1,100.00 per month per vehicle.
 - This rate includes the leasing of the car, fuel, maintenance, roadside assistance, use of the WeCar online reservation system, and periodic cleaning of the car.
- Car share vehicles are currently located at:
 - EOB garage
 - COB garage
 - 255 Rockville Pike
 - Crabbs Branch Way
 - 100 Edison Park Drive
- Enterprise performs all application reviews, background checks, and approvals.
- For billing purposes, Enterprise provides a monthly invoice and detailed trip log, which lists reserved and actual use times by employees.
 - With this information, DGS performs a monthly chargeback to the departments at a rate of \$6.00 per hour, based on the reserved time.





We Car/MC Carshare Pilot Enterprise Agreement

- Enterprise contract no. 6507000619AA amended (Amendment No. 2) was executed to include WeCar program
- Contract ran from January 1, 2009 through October 23, 2009
- Monthly vehicle charges include:
 - Contractor preapproval of employees by an application format approved by the County
 - Contractor provision of training literature
 - Contractor provides 24 hour support accessible by internet, facsimile, and telephone
 - Contractor provides fuel, routine cleaning and maintenance, upfront payment of fines with County reimbursement

Implementation Costs

\$275.00 per week until December 31, 2008

Vehicle Charges

\$1,100 per vehicle per month

Cost Per Vehicle Per Year \$13,200





WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program Development Timeline

Dec 2007	ZipCar meeting and presentation of their car sharing services.
Mar 2008	DGS meets with Philly Car Share, a nonprofit organization, who services the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Apr 2008	DGS takes trip to Philadelphia to view Philly Car Share operation.
Jul 2008	DGS meets with Enterprise Leasing to discuss their WeCar program.
Dec 2008	Enterprise contract no. 6507000619AA amended (Amendment No. 2) is executed to include WeCar program. Contract to begin January 1, 2009 through October 23, 2009.





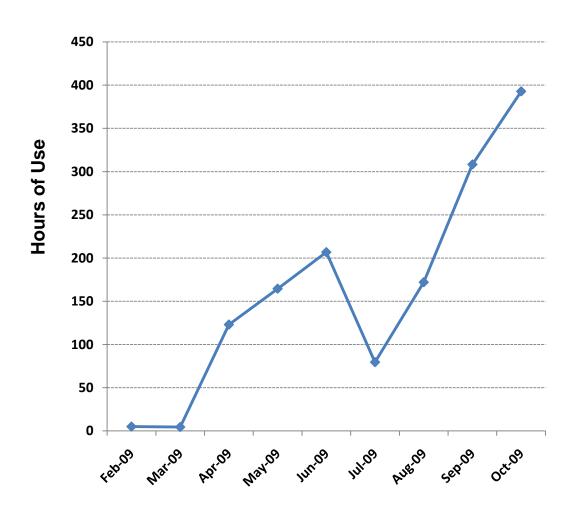
WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program Implementation Timeline

	 Delivery and execution of 24 vehicles (Toyota Priuses). Vehicles delivered to the EOB, COB, 255 Rockville Pike, and Crabbs Branch Way.
Jan 2009	 Memorandum introducing the MC CarShare/WeCar program is circulated to all County Departments and Agencies as well as being posted on Fleet Management's website.
	 Initial demonstrations are held on January 9th, 14th, and 15th at the EOB, COB, and 255 Rockville Pike.
Feb 2009	First recorded use of WeCar. The number of employees signed up at this point is 16.
Mar 2009	WeCar fleet is up to 28 vehicles, with the addition of 4 Ford Escape Hybrids.
Apr 2009	WeCar fleet is complete with 30 vehicles, 24 Toyota Priuses and 6 Ford Escape Hybrids.
Jul 2009	Four (4) vehicles moved to the County's newest facility, 100 Edison Park Drive making the total number of locations 5.
Sep 2009	At the request of County Council, the WeCar fleet was reduced from 30 to 20 vehicles. Ten (10) Toyota Priuses were returned to Enterprise.



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WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program Status Update: Utilization



Month	Hours
Feb-09	5
Mar-09	4.5
Apr-09	123
May-09	164.5
Jun-09	206.75
Jul-09	79.5
Aug-09	172
Sep-09	308.25
Oct-09	392.75



Source: DGS

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WeCar/ MC Carshare Pilot Program Status Update: Utilization

- The Pilot WeCar/ MC Carshare Program originally required employees to register for the service with a personal credit card
- Through feedback from users and potential users, registration of a personal credit card was identified as a barrier to greater utilization and the requirement was removed

DGS	DOT	DTS	Council	PIO	НСА
49	44	20	10	4	4

DEP	OMB Zoning Finance		Finance	Consumer Protection	ннѕ
3	3	2	2	1	1

As of October 31, 2009, there are over 143 County employees signed up with the WeCar program.



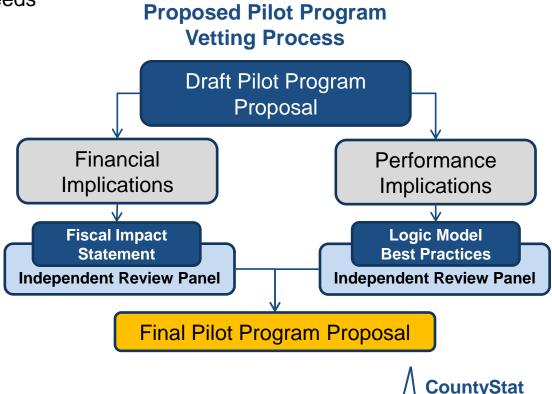
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Overview of Proposed Pilot Program Vetting Process

- Proper evaluation of a pilot program requires a review of both financial and performance implications
- Within each of these broad categories is a number of individual functions that are affected by the creation of a pilot program

 Creating a system to review each of the broad categories will help ensure that the pilot programs meet the desired needs

- Financial Implications can be reviewed via an the creation of fiscal impact statements with accompanying independent fiscal review panel
- Performance implications can be reviewed via the development of a logic model with accompanying independent review





Source: CountyStat

Summary of CountyStat Recommendations

1. Create more formal system for financial review of potential pilot programs

- Create a minimum dollar threshold for financial review
- Outline a timeframe for completion of financial review
- Utilize best practices existing within Montgomery County such as the Finance/OMB Master Plan Fiscal Impact Committee and the DTS CIO Approval Process to guide development of financial review panel

2. Require creation of program logic model and summary of industry best practices prior to creation of pilot program

- Clearly outline goals, expectations, and metrics of performance for pilot program
- Ensure that programmatic resources align with goals of the pilot program
- Minimize learning curve and resource outlays by incorporating best practices from within and outside the County



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Fiscal Review Best Practices: Cost Comparison

	Year One Initial Costs
_	Cost per Vehicle
Enterprise WeCar	\$ 13,200.00
Zipcar - Good	\$ 22,300.00
Zipcar - Better	\$ 23,500.00
County Owned Prius *	\$ 28,900.13
County Owned Escape *	\$ 36,573.27

Annual Costs							
	Cost per Vehicle						
\$	13,200.00						
\$	22,300.00						
\$	23,500.00						
\$	5,541.13						
\$	7,084.35						

^{*} Year one cost for County owned vehicles includes initial purchase price as well as average annual costs

		Cumulative Cost per Vehicle Over Time								
		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		
Enterprise WeCar**	\$	13,200.00	\$	26,400.00	\$	39,600.00	\$	52,800.00		
Zipcar – Good **	\$	22,300.00	\$	44,600.00	\$	66,900.00	\$	89,200.00		
Zipcar – Better **	\$	23,500.00	\$	47,000.00	\$	70,500.00	\$	94,000.00		
County Owned Prius	\$	28,900.13	\$	34,441.26	\$	39,982.39	\$	45,523.52		
County Prius w/ Car	\$	32,780.13	\$	38,321.26	\$	43,862.39	\$	49,403.52		
Share Technology	i e	,	•	,	Ľ	,		,		
County Owned Escape	\$	36,573.27	\$	43,657.62	\$	50,741.97	\$	57,826.32		
County Escape w/ Car Share Technology	\$	40,453.27	\$	47,537.62	\$	54,621.97	\$	61,706.32		

^{**} Assumes continuation of contract at existing pricing



Source: CountyStat Analysis of DGS Data



Fiscal Analysis Example: DGS Analysis of Zipcar Cost Breakdown

DGS ZIP CAR COST ANALYSIS

	Monthly Charge Per Vehicle	Annual Charge Per Vehicle	Annual Fees (Site License)	Total Annual Costs Per Vehicle	Total Annual Cost for 30 Vehicles	
¹Good Class	\$1,650	\$19,800	\$2,500	\$22,300	\$669,000	
² Better Class	1 \$1 750 1 \$21 00		\$2,500	\$23,500	\$705,000	

Zipcar costs were used to the calculate costs documented in the OMB response to County Council Bill 29-07



Source: DGS

¹ Good class vehicles include Toyota Yaris, Toyota Matrix, Scion XA and XB, Honda Civic, Nissan Versa, Mazda 3, Honda Fit and Toyota Tacoma

² Better class vehicles include Volvo S40, Subaru Outback, Toyota Prius, Mini Hardtop, Honda Element, Ford Escape, Mazda 5 and 6, and VW Jetta

Fiscal Analysis Example: DGS Analysis of County Owned Hybrid Cost Breakdown

Toyota Prius:

Stock #	Mileage	Age (years)	Maint (life)	Fuel (life)	MPG	Monthly Replacement	Monthly Insurance	Monthly Overhead	Total Annual
						Replacement	ilisurance	Overneau	Armaar
									Cost
021685	44,779	7	\$4,089.09	884.3	50.64	\$260.10	\$37.15	\$94.95	
021686	54,574	7	\$5,607.19	1105.6	49.36	\$260.10	\$37.15	\$94.95	
Lifetime Avg	49,677		\$4,848.14	994.95	50.00				
Annual Avg	7,097		\$692.59	142.14		\$3,121.20	\$445.80	\$1,139.40	\$5,541.13
Most current price:		\$22,359.00	1	PO #936700	0153				

Ford Escape Hybrid:

•	•								
Stock #	Mileage	Age (years)	Maint (life)	Fuel (life)	MPG	Monthly Replacement	Monthly Insurance	Monthly Overhead	T Aı
			-						Α١
									(
051864	17,949	4	\$2,360.67	477.4	37.60	\$324.68	\$37.15	\$94.95	
058180	32,254	4	\$2,110.46	922.6	34.96	\$324.68	\$37.15	\$94.95	
058181	78,771	4	\$8,770.80	2840.2	27.73	\$445.15	\$37.15	\$94.95	
058182	35,156	4	\$1,477.10	906.1	38.80	\$324.68	\$37.15	\$94.95	
Lifetime Avg	41,033		\$3,679.76	1286.6	34.77	\$4,257.57	\$445.80	\$1,139.40	
Annual Avg	10,258		\$919.94	321.6		\$4,257.57	\$445.80	\$1,139.40	\$7,0
Most current price: \$29,488.9		\$29,488.92]	PO #036700	0203				



Source: DGS

Financial Review Best Practices: Master Plan Fiscal Impact Committee Model

Master Plan Fiscal Impact Committee

- Comprised of staff from Finance and OMB
- Meet on ad hoc basis to determine fiscal and economic impact of Master Plans and Sector Plans.
- Major Steps in Process
 - Gather relevant stakeholders who will analyze the Plans
 - Identify fiscal impact associated with projects identified in the Master and Sector Plans; and
 - Develop list of other infrastructure projects necessary to meet the goals of the Master and Sector Plans
 - Perform analysis of financial and economic impacts
 - Identify methods for funding

Applying Fiscal Impact Committee Model to Pilot Program Vetting Process

- Designate members of Finance and OMB to serve on standing committee that will meet to determine fiscal impact of pilot within County Government and externally
- Create a threshold that requires departments to submit their pilot program proposal for fiscal review
- Articulate a timeline for review
- Generate recommendation to departments and/or CAO on the fiscal implications of pilot program

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Financial Review Best Practices: CIO Approval Process Model

The primary purpose of this work request evaluation process is to ensure that the County's limited resources are working on the projects that best align with the County Government's priorities and bring the most value to the business.

- Develop a business case
 - Business Need/Problem Statement
 - **Business Objectives and Expected Benefits**
 - Cost/Implications of Not Proceeding with the Project
 - Cost/Implications of Proceeding with the Project
- Define the project
 - Type of Project
 - Project Goals (Scope)
 - **Project Deliverables**
 - Technical Infrastructure and Services Requirements
 - **Project Constraints and assumptions**
 - Other Solution Alternatives
- Define known cost estimates
- Define known schedule constraints

Once all of these steps in the process are completed, a panel is convened and projects are scored through the DTS Work Request Scorecard



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Financial Review Best Practices: DTS Work Request Scorecard Criteria Model

Criteria	Ranking Factors
Priority	1: Not a required Mandate; Work Request does not align with CE Objectives
	5: Required Mandate with Deadline over a Year or Not Required but Key Initiative for Departmental Strategic Direction
(Weight = 20%)	10: Required Mandate Due within a Year; Work Request is a necessary component to meet CE objective(s)
Urgency of Need (Outcome if work is not done)	1: Minimal negative impact to County if Work Request is not completed
	5: Significant impact to small group of users in the County
(Weight = 30%)	10: Critical impact to County if Work Request is not completed
Overlap with existing technology project	1: Significant overlap or conflicting requirements/scope with existing project
	5: Minor impact/overlap with existing project
(Weight = 10%)	10: No known overlap or conflicting requirements/scope with existing project



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Financial Review Best Practices: DTS Work Request Scorecard Criteria Model

Cost / Benefit	1: Work Request costs outweigh benefits and may not provide a substantive return on investment.
	5: Work Request benefits are approximately the same as the cost/effort needed to complete the work (break-even)
(Weight = 10%)	10: Work Request benefits outweigh costs and may provide a substantive return on investment.
Project Risk	1: Low level of confidence in implementation success; work has not been performed before at the County; Schedule requirements are not feasible; Required skill set not available with available Work Request Funding; Work Request conflicts with County Architecture/Standards
	5: Reasonable level of confidence in implementation success; work has been performed by current resources but not in the County environment; Schedule requirements are somewhat feasible; Skill set is either available with funding but hard to find; Work Request conforms with County Architecture Standards but may not be a good fit
(Weight = 15%)	10: High level of confidence in implementation success; work has been performed before successfully at the County; Schedule requirements are realistic and attainable; Required skill set is available with available Work Request Funding; Work Request is compatible with County Architecture/Standards
Security Vulnerability Compliance	1: Significant security risk to County
	5: Security risk to County that can be realistically mitigated
(Weight = 15%)	10: Minimal security risk to County



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Performance Review Best Practices: Developing a Logic Model

Program Action - Logic Model Outputs Outcomes - Impact Inputs Activities **Participation Short Term Medium Term** Long Term Who we reach What we What we do What the What the What the **Priorities** invest short term medium term ultimate Situation Consider: Conduct **Participants** results are results are impact(s) is workshops. Staff Mission Clients Needs and meetings Learning Action Conditions Vision Volunteers assets Deliver Agencies Behavior Social Values Awareness services Time Symptoms Decision-Mandates Develop **Practice Economic** Knowledge versus makers Money products. Resources problems Attitudes Decision-Civic curriculum. Customers Local dynamics Research base making resources Skills Environmental Stakeholder Collaborators Train Materials engagement **Policies** Competitors Provide **Opinions** Satisfaction Equipment counseling Social Action Intended Aspirations outcomes Assess Technology Facilitate Motivations Partner **Partners** Work with media **Assumptions External Factors**

Evaluation

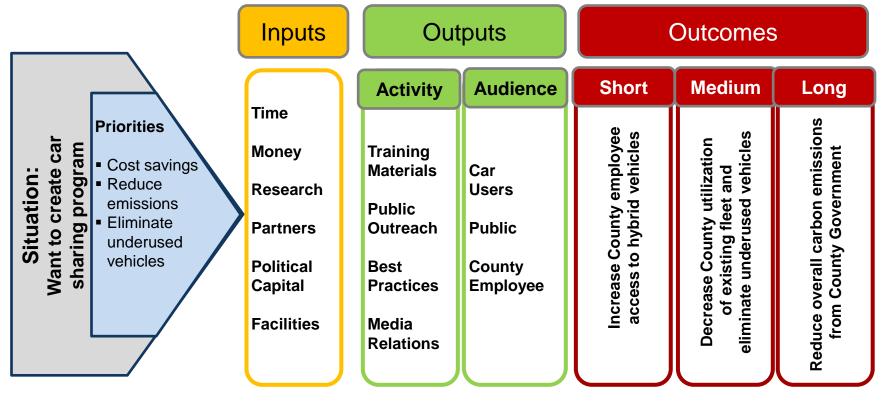
Focus - Collect Data - Analyze and Interpret - Report

When developing a logic model, it is essential that the situation and priorities are clearly articulated at the onset



Source: University of Wisconsin - Extension

Performance Review Best Practices: WeCar/ Car Share Logic Model Example



External Factors

- Public Perception
- Departmental Compliance in Fleet Reduction
- Changing political or economic landscape



Source: CountyStat

Performance Review Best Practices: Best Practices Research

Philly Car Share Best Practices

- Utilized independent third party to evaluate all vehicle relinquish candidates
- Committed to purging at least 300 vehicles from existing fleet and used this goal to track results
- Identified underutilized vehicles and removed them from operation
- All departments participated in fleet reduction without exceptions, including public safety
- Conducted due diligence with all departments and agencies on an ongoing basis to identify needs
- Engaged in public/ private partnerships

The program, "changed a culture of expectation and entitlement in the city with respect to passenger vehicle access" – Robert Fox, CAO of Philadelphia Office of Fleet Management



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Performance Review Best Practices: We Car / MC Carshare Example

Best Practice	Philadelphia	Washington DC	Montgomery County
Independent Audit of Fleet Utilization	Yes	No	No
Set Goal for Fleet Reduction	Yes	Yes	Yes
Require Removal of Vehicles From Inventory	Yes	Yes	No
Include Public Safety Vehicles in Reduction	Yes	No	No

Last year was the first time in the history of Montgomery County that the administrative fleet size did not increase



Source: DGS; Entrepreneur Dec, 2006; Government Technology Aug 2009



Wrap-Up and Follow-Up Items

